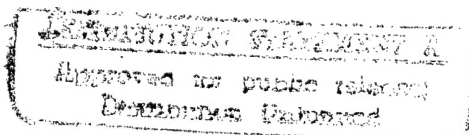


A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES

September 1986

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Author: Ronald Cima



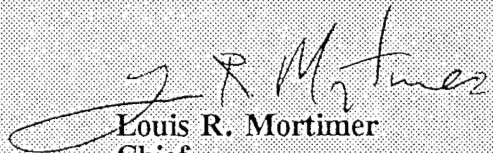
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PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on three current Indochina-related issues:

- * Thailand's political strategy for solving the Cambodian question
- * tactics and organization of Khmer/Laotian resistance groups
- * the war in Cambodia

This bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of works cited.

GLOSSARY

ANS	Armee Nationale Sihanoukiste (Sihanoukist National Army)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CGDK	Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea
DK	Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge)
FUNCINPEC	National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia
KCP	Khmer Communist Party
KPNLF	Khmer People's National Liberation Front (Son Sann)
KPRAF	Khmer People's Revolutionary Armed Forces
KR	Khmer Rouge (Pol Pot)
KUFNCD	Khmer United Front for National Construction and Defense (PRK)
<u>Naeo Na</u>	<u>Progressive</u> [lit: moving in new directions]
PAVN	People's Army of Vietnam
PCCS	Provisional Central Committee for Salvation (KPNLF)
PERMICO	Permanent Military Committee for Coordination (KPNLF and ANS)
PRK	People's Republic of Kampuchea
PRPK	People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, aka KPRP (Khmer People's Revolutionary Party)
RTG	Royal Thai Government

Siam Rat

SPK

SRV

Su Anakhot

Thai Nation

News Agency of the PRK

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Forward [lit: going toward the
future]

1. THAILAND'S POLITICAL STRATEGY FOR SOLVING
THE CAMBODIAN QUESTION

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"Military Official Comments on Border Situation." Bangkok Domestic Service, 19 June 1986. In JPRS-SEA-86-121, 22 July 1986, p. 65.

Thai Lt. Gen. Wichit Bunyawat, director of the Supreme Command Information Office reports on the situation at the Thai-Cambodian border, saying that Vietnam has rotated its soldiers and moved weapons in many areas in Cambodia. There is no indication that the number of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia has decreased. Indications are that the Vietnamese will launch campaigns against the CGDK forces in central Cambodia and around Tonle Sap.

"Military Says More SRV Troops Sent to Cambodia." The Nation (Bangkok), 22 August 1986, p. 2. In FBIS (Asia & Pacific), 25 August 1986, p. J2.

The Thai Supreme Command announces that Vietnam has deployed an additional 2,000 troops in the northern and western parts of Cambodia which border Thailand. A spokesman says that during the past month, Vietnam has tried to nip the growth of the three factions of Khmer resistance forces by intercepting and infiltrating their movement.

"Spokesman Rejects Soviet Stand on Cambodia." Bangkok Television Service, 8 August 1986. In FBIS (Asia & Pacific), 11 August 1986, p. J8.

In response to Soviet Communist Party Secretary General Gorbachev's foreign policy speech in Vladivostok On 26 July, Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri states that the problem in Cambodia is not one to be settled by Cambodians alone, as implied by Mr. Gorbachev. Instead he holds that it is a problem which must be solved by Vietnam and Cambodia since the Vietnamese toppled the legitimate government in Phnom Penh and are currently occupying the country.

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"Talks With U.S. Over Stockpile Hit 'Snag'." Bangkok Post, 16
August 1986, p. 1.

Thai Supreme Commander General Athit Kamleng-ek reports that talks on setting up a stockpile of US munitions in Thailand have hit a snag over "some wording" of the bilingual draft agreement and not because of financial differences. This contradicts an earlier statement by Defense Minister Phaniang Kantarat which disclosed that the delay was due to a "financial problem."

2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF KHMER/LAOTIAN RESISTANCE GROUPS

A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES
September 1986

Adler, Michael. "Sihanouk Sees No PRC 'Second Lesson'." AFP (Hong Kong), 6 August 1986. In FBIS (Asia & Pacific), 7 August 1986, p. J3.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk states that he had been told by Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping that China would not invade Vietnam a second time in reaction to the Cambodian crisis. China would continue, however, to exert military pressure along its border with Vietnam in an effort to force Hanoi to negotiate with the resistance coalition.

Bakaert, Jacques. "Sihanouk Army Official Discusses Resistance." Bangkok Post, 27 June 1986, p. 4.

According to Col Kruoch Yoeum, deputy chief of staff of the ANS' Second Brigade, unity among the three Khmer resistance factions has improved considerably during recent months. He is a veteran of the 28 March 1986 battle of Battambang, which was the first genuine joint operation by the resistance. According to the author, he belongs to a generation of younger officers who are being promoted through their battle experience. He adds that the closer cooperation between the factions has made it possible to engage in supporting or diversionary attacks during mopping-up operations.

Crossette, Barbara. "Peking is Making Offer to Vietnam." New York Times, 7 August 1986, p. A6.

Prince Sihanouk states that China has offered Vietnam aid to rebuild its economy and closer diplomatic relations in an effort to persuade Hanoi to withdraw from Cambodia. The Prince does not make clear when the offer was made, but it is apparently still on the table at a time when Hanoi is choosing a new generation of Communist Party leaders. Chinese party Secretary General Hu Yaobang told Sihanouk at a meeting in July that China was prepared to order a reduction in Khmer Rouge guerrilla forces after a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia.

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Jones, Clayton. "Australia Wants Trial for Former Cambodian Leader." Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 10 July 1986, p. 12.

At a June 1986 meeting of foreign ministers from Western countries and from the ASEAN nations, Australia proposes that former Cambodian leader Pol Pot be brought to trial. A high-ranking Australian official states that "more people would rather watch the movie 'Killing Fields' than seek justice against Pol Pot in an international tribunal." The proposal is viewed as a response to a campaign within the Khmer Rouge to clean up the group's international image which Australian officials see as "a whitewash being painted over the Khmer Rouge past."

"Mission Into Cambodia." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), Vol. 12, No. 28, 13 July 1986, pp. 28-47. DS1.A715

Photojournalist Ken Guest accompanies a Sihanoukist patrol into Cambodia from April through June 1986 and writes of his experience in an article accompanied by a number of rare photographs. Guest reports that the Sihanoukists were greeted warmly along their route by villagers and soldiers of Heng Samrin alike. The resistance groups also seemed to be cooperating more than in the past. The patrol met with local Khmer Rouge commanders on several occasions to discuss planned actions.

"Ordained: Gen. Dien Del." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), Vol. 12, No. 31, 3 August 1986, p. 24. DS1. A715

Gen. Dien Del, Chief of Staff of the KPNLF, is ordained as a Buddhist monk on 20 July. Eight months ago, a rift in the KPNLF put Del at loggerheads with KPNLF founder and president Son Sann. Entering the monkhood for a brief period is a traditional way of temporarily leaving the center stage of politics. Del is expected to resume his duties in three months.

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"Sihanouk Addresses Bangkok Correspondents." Bangkok Post, 16 August 1986, pp. 1, 3.

Prince Sihanouk tells reporters in Bangkok that diplomatic observers are making a mistake if they think the new Vietnamese leadership will be more flexible over the Cambodian issue. In referring to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Sihanouk states that "the leaders of tomorrow are young wolves with long teeth, far from being choir boys full of goodwill."

"Vietnam's 1990 Question." Asiaweek (hong Kong), Vol. 12, No. 31, 3 August 1986, pp. 20, 21. DS1.A715

In an article about Vietnamese strategy and the 1990 date for all Vietnamese troops to be withdrawn from Cambodia, the Cambodian resistance is also mentioned. According to the report, the resistance has recovered from the defeats of the last dry season. The KPNLF and the ANS have shown military improvements by abandoning their former conventional-war strategy for guerrilla tactics and the Khmer Rouge have worked to change their political image. More and more emphasis is being placed on coordinating activities among resistance groups. In March, all three groups combined for the first time to attack Battambang in northwestern Cambodia.